THE MINERS' GRIEVANCES.

Statement Issued by United Mine Workers of America of Their

Grievances.

THEY WISH THE PEOPLE TO UNDERSTAND

What with Low Wages, Exorbitant Dockages, High Price for Powder and the Ruinous Prices of the "Pluck Me" Stores, the Miners are Reduced to Sore Straits.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 15 .- Following is the statement of their case made by the United Mine Workers of America as leading up to the strike ordered in the anthracite coal mining region of Pennsylvania:

"Indianapolis, Ind., September 13, 1900.—
The members of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, realizing that the material welfare of a large number of American people will be injuriously affected by a general suspension of work in the coal fields of Pennsylvania, knowing the irresistable power of a concentrated public opinion, and having a profound respect for the opinions of their fellowmen, have decided to make a general statement for the information of the public.

"No one can have a greater appreciation of the far-reaching effect of a strike of the anthracite coal miners than the people. The coal companies and their families, the coal companies and the coal carrying railways are but a small portion of The Statement.

rying railways are but a small portion of the vast multitudes whose interests are so directly and indirectly connected with the coal trade that a conflict of such magnitude would materially affect their

"The domestic fuel supply of the west; the great manufacturing industries of the east; the wholesale and retail business es-tablishments; the great ocean lake east; the wholesale and retail outsiness es-tablishments; the great ocean, lake, canal and railroad transportation inter-ests, laboringmen and capitalists, will all be affected by such a gigantic struggle. That the world may know that we have done all that honorable men can do to avoid the conflict, we herewith submit a avoid the conflict, we herewith submit a few facts for careful consideration:

"The average wages of the anthracite miner for many years have been less than \$250 aunually. During that period of time the cost of many of the necessaries of life has been increased over 20 per cent. An increase in the cost of living without a corresponding increase in wages is acquired. responding increase in wages is equiva-lent to a reduction in wages. Abuses Alleged.

"The laws of the state of Pennsylvania "The laws of the state of Pennsylvania make 2,400 pounds a ton of anthracite coal, yet anthracite coal miners are compelled to mine from 2,700 to 4,000 pounds for a ton, for in addition to that are docked exorbitant amounts, often reaching 12 per cent. of their daily earnings, for any impurities which may be sent out with their coal. Where they are paid by the car, instead of being required to furnish a well-rounded heap on the car at the breakers as was originally agreed at the breakers, as was originally agreed to, they have gradually been compelled to increase the amount of coal in each car

by building the same perpendicularly from six to eight inches above the edge. "They are compelled to purchase the powder used in mining from their employers, paying \$2.75 per keg for a gradt of powder that can be purchased else-where for \$1.50 per keg, and which wholecompanies to deal in 'pluck-me' stores or leave their employment.
"They must pay to the company \$1 per month for a doctor, whether they need month for a doctor, whether they need him or not, and have no voice in saying who the doctor shall be.

"The smallness of their earnings, to gether with the great cost of living, has compelled them to take their children from school before they have reached the age respectively by law and place them at age prescribed by law, and place them at

Complaints Ignored. "When any miner feeling the burden of these conditions, has gone to the manage ment and asked to have them removed, h has been told that if he does not like it he

can quit.
"Whenever they have organized in any colliery and have sent committees to the agent asking to have their grievances considered the members of the committee have either been discharged or have been told that the evils could not be remedied. because of the competition from the other

companies.

"When the representatives of the miners of the whole region have met and asked the coal companies to meet them in joint convention to arrange wages and conditions on an equitable basis, so that each would know what his competitor was paying and no advantage could be taken of any one, their petition for a conference has been completely ignored.

"Whenever the business men, clergymen or outside influences have appealed" men or outside influences have appealed to the coal companies to correct some of the evils complained of, their requests have been denied; and when, as a last resort, the officers of our organization have wired the presidents of the great rail-road companies, who control the anthra-cite coal fields, offering to submit the whole question to arbitration, the propo-sition has been treated with silent con-

'Having exhausted all other means of adjustment, we had reached the point where we must either advise the miners of the anthracite region to continue work-ing under unjust and tyrannical conditions or counsel a strike

Investigation Invited. "We have chosen the latter, and, having done so, we invite a thorough, im-portial and public investigation of the conditions existing in the anthracite coa fields. We believe that the great American heart throbs in sympathy for the down-trodden and oppressed, whether in this or in any other land. We know the great power of the public press in mold-ing public sentiment. With an abiding ing public sentiment. With an abiding faith in the justice of our cause, and a consciousness of the knowledge that whosoever else may villify and abuse us, the Great Jehovah knows and understands the rectitude of our purpose, we appeal to the American people and the American press as the greatest arbiters earth to assist us and sustain us in our hour of trial.
"On behalf of the National Executive
Board, United Mine Workers of America, we are, sincerely yours.
"JOHN MITCHELL,
President.
W. B. WILSON,
Secretary-Treasurer."

The United States Supreme Court Washington, Sept. 15 .- The supreme court of the United States will meet for the October term on Monday, October 8. When the court adjourned on May 28 last there were undisposed of 303 cases, of which number 37 had been argued and submitted. Since there have been 111 cases filed, making a total of 414 cases on the docket, 1899, showing an increase of 23 cases.

A Victim of Whitecaps.

Independence, Ia., Sept. 15.-Elmer Cray, a farmer in Middlefield township, was visited by whitecaps Thursday night. He was severely flogged and treated to a coat of tar and ordered out of the county. Cray was recently placed under peace bonds for assaulting his father.

Des Moines' Population. Washington, Sept. 15 .- The census bureau announces that the population of Des Moines, Ia., is 62,139, as against 50,093 in 1890. This is an mcrease of 12,046, or 24.05 per cent.

Charged with Double Murder.

Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 15 .- Frank known young men near Whittemore, dwer Carlquist, whose bodies were week.

Rear-Admiral Sicard Dead.

Rome, N. Y., Sept. 15 .- Rear-Admiral Montgomery Sicard died of apoplexy at 9 a. m., at his summer home. Westernville.

RUSSIA WANTS LUMBER.

evestigating as to Cost and Quick Delivery at Vladivostock-Regarded as a War Order.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 17 .- A wellfounded rumor has been going the rounds of the large lumber firms operating on the sound, lately, that a representative of the Russian government was investigating the cost and the probabilities of quick delivery of 30,000,000 feet of lumber at Vladivostock. The first inquiry was received by a large mill in Tacoma a few weeks ago, and early in the month came a telegraphic notification from San Francisco to another large mill that the Russians had come to this section to investigate the facilities of the mills for turning out the product. It is said that all inquiries have been based on the requirement of speedy delivery, which will probably be taken as having a most important bearing upon the war operations in the orient.

It is even reported by one informant that the grade of lumber asked for implies that it is to be used for Combines in the Decline

Cy of the trusts between campaigns.

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The trusts upon various classes. Reference has military encampments, as though extensive military operations were in ontemplation.

AMERICANS ENGAGE BOXERS. one Company Against Two Thous-

sand-Casualties All on One

Side-Timely Aid.

Tien Tsin, Sept. 14, via Shanghai, Sept. 16 .- A British signal officer reports a sharp engagement between a company of the Fourteenth United States infantry and 2,000 Boxers at Mo Tao (Ma Tow?) on the road to Pekin. The Americans made a gallant stand, and a detachment of Bengal lancers, near by, hearing the firing, came to their rescue, and charged the Boxers in the rear. The Chinese were routed, leaving 200 dead. The

Americans had no casualties. The Germans report an engagement with a heavy force of Boxers west of Pekin, yesterday (Thursday). The German loss is said to have been 20.

Indications now point strongly to the withdrawal of all the powers from Pekin to Tien Tsin. The British have issued an order prohibiting the selling or renting of

any building within the limits of the British concession. The Germans are pouring into Tien Tsin, and all nationalities are scrambling for buildings. One British battery and 200 Aug-

ralians have arrived. KILLED IN SELF-DEFENSE.

for a Deadly Bullet.

Washington, Sept. 17 .- The war department vesterday received information from Gen. MacArthur of the tragdeath in the Philippines of Capt. harles McQueston, of the Fourth regiment of United States infantry, the work in the breakers, in order to kees the family from starvation. result of a wound by a private soldier. den. MacArthur's dispatch is as fol-

"Manila (no date). Adjutant-General, Washington: "Charles McQueston, captain Fourth nited States infantry, died yesterlay, Mangonone, Bacoor, Cavite provnce, 8:30 evening, result from gunshot wound caused by private soldier Cant. McQueston, in a fit of temporary insanity, attacked men of company. Shot one or more, and was shot himself in self-defense. Further particulars when received."

MOVEMENTS OF DIPLOMATS. Earl Li Afloat-Mrs. Kruger

at Lourenco Marques. Tien Tsin, Sept. 15, via Shanghai, ept. 17.-Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, special representative of the United States in China, has left for Pekin. In an interview before leaving he said he did not expect to remain there more than a few days. Li Hung Chang is at Taku on a Rus-

sian vessel. It is not believed that he will come to Tien Tsin. Mr. Kruger May Go to Europe. Lisbon, Sept. 17.—The Portuguese government has telegraphed to the governor of Mozambique, authorizing the departure of Mr. Kruger for Europe. The governor, however, must satisfy himself that Mr. Kruger is really going to Europe. Meanwhile he is instructed to take all precau tions to safeguard the personal secur-

A Free Ride to Holland.

The Hague, Sept. 17 .- The govern ment of the Netherlands has telegraphed to Lourenco Marques, offer ing a Dutch war ship to bring Mr Kruger to Holland.

Lisbon, Sept. 17.-The news here says that Kruger will take the German steamer Herzog at Lourence Marques, his destination being Hoiland by way of Marseilles.

the adjournment of the court to date, Mrs. Kruger in Lourence Marques London, Sept. 17 .- Mrs. Kruger, according to a dispatch to the Daily against 391 cases on the same day in | Express, has arrived in Lourenco Mar-

> Conferences of Superintendents. Scranton, Pa., Sept. 16.-The su perintendents of the different mining companies here were again in conmeet daily. They have thoroughly

ference, and from now on they wil. reviewed the situation, and while deploring generally the strike of their employes, they do not see how it is possible to change from the decision heretofore made, namely, the impos sibility of granting any increases in wages, and the determination not to recognize the United Mine Workers

Its Mrs. Corbett's Turn Now. London, Sept. 16.-James J. Cor-King and Henry Willner, two well- bett, the pugilist, and George Considine, his manager, have arrived in have been arrested charged with the London. Marguerite Cornelli and her murder of James Graveson and An- mother occupied a separate compartment on the same train. Corbett found on the track near Sexton 'ast | went direct to the Hotel Cecil and the Corneillis went to a private hotel in the west end. Corbett said: "No one, aside from my wife and Considine, knows why I came to Europe. I have good reasons, and if my wife wants to tell the truth I am perfectly willing she should do so. It is her turn."

Democratic Nominee Attacks the Ruinous Reign of Monopoly.

Republicans Responsible for the Constantly Increasing Number of Trusts.

Business Gravitating Toward the Offices of the Big Corporations.

Combines in the Decline of Prices.

In a lengthy address at St. Louis, Saturday night, September 15, William J. Bryan made a vigorous and convincing onslaught on the trusts and the trust-fostering tendencies of the republican party, saying: "The lament of David over Absalom is

one of the most pathetic passages of the Old Testament. The fact that the son was in rebellion against civil as well as parental authority did not shake the father's affec-tion, and the anxious query: 'Is the young man, Absalom, safe? lingers in the mem-ory of all who study the life of the great Hebrew king. And, yet, the interest which David felt in his son, Absalom, has its parallel in the more than 10,000,000 families which make up the American people "No language can describe a mother's love, or overstate the abiding interest which the father feels in the welfare of his child. From the time when the mother's life hangs in the balance at the boy's birth until the death of the parents there scarcely a waking hour when the son not present in their thoughts and plans. is to this parental devotion, so universally recognized, that I desire to appeal on this

Appeal to Parental Devotion. "I would call the attention of every father and mother to present political and in-dustrial conditions. I would ask them to analyze these conditions, investigate their analyze these conditions, investigate their causes and their tendencies. I would press upon them this question: 'Is the young man, Absalom, safe?' Are you satisfied with the possibilities and the probabilities which now open before your son?

"Is he safe when foreign or domestic financiers are allowed to determine the monetary system under which he lives?

"Is he safe when national banks control the volume of money with which he does business? "Is he safe when the bond holding class determines the size of the national debt upon which he must help to pay interest?
"Is he safe when by means of taxes laid almost entirely upon consumption he is compelled to contribute according to his

those who are to represent him in the sen-ate of the United States? "If he is a wage-earner, and you do not know how soon he may be, even if he is not is he safe when he is liable to be deprived of trial by jury, through the system known as government by injunction? "Is he safe, if a laboring man, when he is denied the protection of arbitration and compelled to submit to such hours and terms as a corporate employer may pro-

The Reign of Monopoly. "But. I desire to call special attention to

the growth of the trusts, and to ask you whether your son is safe under the reign of private monopoly? If you cannot leave him a fortune, you can leave him some-more valuable than money, viz: the free-dom to employ his own brain and his own hands for the advancement of his own welfare. When there is industrial independence, each citizen is stimulated to earnest endeavor by the hope of being able to profit by his own genius, his own energy his own industry and his own virtue. But when private monopoly reaches its full development each branch of industry will be controlled by one, or a few men, and the fruits of monopoly, like the divine right of rule, will be kept within the possession of a few from generation to generation, while the real producers of wealth will be cond to perpetual clerkship or servi-When private monopoly reaches its full development, your son will buy the finished product at the price which monopoly fixes; he will sell raw material at the price which monopoly fixes; and, if he works for wages, he will work for such compensation and upon such conditions as mopoly may determine. Charles R. Flint, of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing company, in a speech delivered in Boston on the 25th of May, 1899, outed the trust programme with great inkness. In speaking of the advantages to be derived from the trust system he said:

Outline of Trust Programme. "'Raw material bought in large quantities is secured at lower prices.' When, titles is secured at lower prices.' When, for instance, one man buys all the wool, the price of wool will be lowered and all who produce wool will sell at the price fixed by the trust. A large proportion of our people are engaged in the production of various kinds of raw material, and they are thus placed at the mercy of the combinations. inations. he second advantage is that 'those plants which are best equipped and most advantageously situated are run continuous ly and in perference to those less favored. in the smaller towns and business concen-trated in the large centers. It means, also, that whenever there is a surplus on hand, part of the factories can be closed, and the burden of maintaining prices thrown upon the wage workers. There are already scattered throughout the land idle plants, which stand as silent monuments to the evils of the trust system. The next advantage mentioned is that

'In case of local strikes and fires, the work goes on elsewhere, thus preventing serious This means that a monopoly can absolutely control its workingmen, for if a strike occurs in a factory in one state, the factory can be closed down indefinitely while the employes are starved into sub-mission, and, as the trust can do the work some other factory without serious loss it is quite independent of the employes, and can absolutely prescribe the terms and con-ditions upon which they shall live. The more complete the monoply the more op-posed the managers will be to arbitration, because, in case of any contest between the trust and its employes, the trust will have every advantage and the employes will be perfectly powerless."

Here Mr. Bryan speaks of the effects of trusts upon the commercial travelers of the country, showing how their services will be dispensed with. He also quotes from the "Investment average. Guide" the names of 23 large corporations which he terms as trusts formed

under McKinley. No Hope from Republicans.

"During the present administration no honest effort has been made to protect the people from these monopolies. The repub-lican party controls the executive and the legislative departments of federal govern-ment. It can enforce the laws which now exist; it can propose and enact new laws, but it does neither. No persons can watch the conduct of the republican party and read the speeches of republican leaders, and still believe the republican party sincere in its declarations against the trusts.

"The republican platform on this question and the president's letter of acceptance." tion and the president's letter of accept tion and the president's letter of accept-ance, taken in connection with the party's record, prove conclusively that no relief can be hoped for from that party. In-stead of pointing out the evils of trusts the republican leaders spend their time in exulting over present conditions. The trust is a part of present conditions, and Mr. Flint, from which I have already quoted, declared that the formation of large corporations was one of the important features of what he described as the present business activity. If republicant leaders really regarded private monoportant an leaders really regarded private monopoly as an evil; if they really intended to apply an effective remedy, they would not hesitate to denounce trusts and suggest means for their extermination, but they express far more solicitude for the corporation than for the people at large. One is reminded of the picture which a mother once showed to her boy to impores upon his youthful mind the sufferings of the Christian martyrs, who were being thrown into the arena and torn to pleces by the lions. The boy looked at the picture for a moment, and then his face brightened up as he thought he caught the idea. Pointing down into sue point of the picture, he said:

for lumber, nails, wire, harness, hardware, stoves and agricultural implements. More also for oil, sugar, clothing, furnities, furnities, furnities, and agricultural implements. More also for oil, sugar, clothing, furnities, furnities, furnities, and agricultural implements. More also for oil, sugar, clothing, furnities, furnities, furnities, furnities, and agricultural implements. More also for oil, sugar, clothing, furnities, f an leaders really regarded private monop-

'Why, mamma, there is one poor little lion that isn't getting a bit.' It is even so with the republican leaders. Their sympathy goes out freely to any corporation, which in their opinion is not getting its share, but they are not moved by the hardships imposed by monopolies upon all who are outside of the charmed circle. Three sessions of congress have convened and adjourned since the president's inauguration, and yet he has never recommended a specific measure looking toward the overthrow of re looking toward the overthrow of

Paper Money Trust. "At the opening of the last session of congress the republican leaders pressed through the house and senate a bill creating a paper money trust and surrendered into the hands of the national banks complete control of the national currency. picte control of the national currency. Just as congress was closing a farcial and hypocritical attempt was made to deceive the public by the introduction of an antitrust amendment, and an anti-trust bill. The amendment was not necessary and was intended to deprive the states of the power which they now possess, rather than to confer upon congress new authority. This vicious amendment was defeated in the house by the democrats. The republican leaders then confessed the amendment unnecessary by introducing an antitrust bill, which was supported by the democrats, but which died in the senate, just as it was expected to die. The republican majority in the senate referred the bill to the judiciary committee against the bill to the judiciary committee against the protests of the democrats, who urged its immediate passage. The republican party draws its contributions from the trusts during the compaign, and pays back its obligations by leaving the people at the mercer of the trusts between campaigns.

eryman and the newspaper. The Effect of Trusts. "The lawyers are finding that with the growth of trusts the business is gravitating toward the offices of the big corporation attorneys, while less fortunate practitioners are becoming law clerks.
"The actors suffer from the theatrical

already been made to the commercial trav-eler, the hotel keeper, the railroad, the liv-

trust. "The small manufacturer is constantly "The small manufacturer is constantly menaced by the trusts.

"He does not know at what moment some large corporation will attempt to monopolize the business in which he is engaged, and give him his choice between bankruptcy and participation in an industrial conspiracy against the rest of the country. Many have been driven into the trust organization by the larger corporations engaged in the same business, or by trusts gaged in the same business, or by trusts formed to control iron, steel, tin plate, or some other product used as a basis for fur-ther manufacture. In what business can your son safely invest a small amount of capital to-day? If he starts into any inde-pendent business he will find it difficult, if not impossible, to compete with a large or-ganization if it attempts to undersell him in his territory, because it can sustain it-self, by collecting high prices in other parts of the country. If he suppresses his moral objections and takes stock in a monopoly, he does not know how soon those in charge may attempt to 'freeze out' the smaller

"The merchant is losing his independence. The trust fixes the terms upon which he shall sell, and often binds him by contract not to sell a competing article. When the monopoly is complete credit will be shortened, and the merchant will be compelled to hear all the risks of trade. When pelled to bear all the risks of trade. When the trust raises prices, the merchant usual-ly has to divide the advance with his customers, so far as stock on hand is con-cerned, but when the trust overstocks the market and then lets the price fall, the merchant must bear the loss on accumulat-ed stock. When, for instance, the Ameri-can Steel and Wire company closed several of its factories a few months ago and threw some 6,000 employes out of work, it dropped the price of nails and barbed wire in order to work off a surplus stock which had accumulated because the high prices had lessened the demand. Every merchant lost money on the nails and wire on hand. almost entirely upon consumption he is compelled to contribute according to his wants rather than according to his possessions?

"Is he safe when corporate interests influence as they do to-day the selection of those who are to represent him in the sendant of the half and wheth half and the sendant of the half and wheth half and the sendant of the half and wheth half and the sendant of the half and wheth half and the sendant of the half and wheth half and the sendant of the half and wheth half and the sendant of the half and wheth half and the sendant of the half and wheth half and the sendant of the half and wheth half and the sendant of the half and wheth half and the sendant of the sendant of the half and the sendant hat there is also dullness in the shoe trade. Iron Age in a recent issue pointed out hat the production of iron was falling off. he decrease then amounting to more than 0,000 tons per month. Dun's report of July I stated that the woolen mills were run even recently the cotton manufacturers have been threatening to either reduce vages or shut down temporarily. Accordave been greater during each month of 1900 than they were during the same months of last year, and this occurs in the midst of good crops, and when two wars are in

> Frusts and Arbitrary Fluctuations "The contractor can figure with some ac curacy so long as natural laws control, but he cannot protect himself against the ar-bitrary fluctuations, which are not only possible but probable when a monopoly ontrols the market.
> "The farmer is one of the most imporant factors in our national life. Some one has said to him: 'The hand that guides the plowshare feeds the world.' He is not a tockholder in any of the trusts, but he feels the extortion practiced by them all. I am not farming on a large scale, but the misleading reports which have been circulated concerning my oat crop justify me in making reference to my own experience. The New York Tribune recently printed a dispatch from Nebraska to the effect that I had just sold 4.800 bushels of oats at 30 cents per bushel (supposed to be the yield of 100 certs) and that the amount received of 120 acres), and that the amount received for the oats was more than double the price paid for the land. The Tribune article then proceeded to dilate upon the prosper-ity of the farmer, using my experience as an illustration, and asserted that the farmof Nebraska were becoming so opulent that they were joining the republican party. The facts are, first: That I had five acres of oats instead of 120 acres; second: That the oats have not yet been threshed, so that the yield is not known; third: That oats are selling for less than 22 cents in Chi-cago, instead of 30 cents in Nebraska, and fourth: That the land upon which the oats were raised cost me over \$100 an acre in-stead of \$5. If, when threshed, my oats vield 40 bushels to the acre, and I sell them in Nebraska for 20 cents per bushel, the total income from the five acres will be \$40, or less than eight per cent. on the invest-ment. After taking out the cost of plowing, sowing, harvesting and threshing, the net income from that five acre tract will not exceed four per cent, on the money in-I do not mean to judge others by my own experience, but I mention the facts in this case to show how the republican papers exaggerate the farmers' prosperity, and credit a republican administration with good crops, making no allowance for

the crop failures which occur from time to But while on the cat question let me call attention to the statistics given in the Investment Guide already referred to According to Henry Clews & Co., the average prices received by farmers for oats, during the seven years beginning with 1893, and ending with 1899, were as follows: 1893, 29.4; 1894, 32.4; 1895, 19.6; 1896, 18.7; 1897, 21.2; 1898, 25.5; 1899, 24.9. Ac-cording to these figures oats averaged 25 cents a bushel during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration, and only 24 cents per bushel during the three years of Mr. McKinley's administration—the present year is not yet complete, but outs are at the present time below the

average prices received by the farmers were as follows: 1893, 36.5 30.3; 1896, 21.5; 1897, 26.3; 28.7; 1899, 30.3, making an average of about 30.5 during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration, and 28.1 during the three years of Mr. McKinley's administration-the fourth year is not yet complete, but corn is at this time above the

Wheat, according to the same author ity, brought to the farmers the following prices: 1893, 53.8; 1894, 49.1; 1895, 50.9; 1896, 72.6; 1897, 80.8; 1898, 58.2; 1899, 58.4, showing a higher average during the last three years than during the four preceding—the fourth year is not complete, but wheat is now above the average. "According to the same authority cotton planters received the following prices: 1893, 6.09; 1894, 4.6; 1895, 7.59; 1896, 6.6; 1897, 5.0; 1898, 4.75; 1899, 7.5, showing a higher average during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's administration than during the three years of Mr. McKinley's administration than during the three years of Mr. McKinley's administration than the state of the fourth year is not yet com-

tration—the fourth year is not yet com-plete, but cotton is now above the average price.
"Taking these four staples of agricul ture, it will be seen that three out of four have not on the average brought as much return to the farmer, under the present administration, as under the previous ad-ministration, and the fourth product, wheat, is more influenced than any other farm product by foreign conditions. Advance in Merchandise.

to use his income in the purchase of the necessaries of life he finds that the trusts have raised prices. He must pay more for lumber, nails, wire, harness, hardware, stoves and agricultural implements.

"Next to the farmer in point of numbers and importance come the wage earners. What is the trust doing to increase the wages, shorten the hours, improve the condition, or protect the rights of the laboring man? Is his present prospect an inviting one? Is he receiving a fair share of the proceeds of his toil? And, if not, why not? Republicans assert that the working man has a 'full dinner pail.' I ask, in the first place, whether a full dinner pail is all that a laboring man needs? It is an insult to the wage earner to say that his thoughts are entirely centered upon his physical wants. Republican editors and speakers assume that the laboring man is all stomach. They act upon the theory that he complains only when he is hungry, and is happy whenever his hunger is appeased.

The Full Dinner Pail. The Full Dinner Pail.

"If a full dinner pail were the only thing desired, and if every laboring man had plenty to eat, it would still be necessary for the republican party to show some connection between republican policies and the laboring man's food supply. If hourtiful groups come to the farmer he If bountiful crops come to the farmer he does not thank a republican administra-tion. If a famine abroad raises the price of farm products here the farmer does not thank the republican party for bring-ing the famine. If an unexpected and an ing the famine. If an unexpected and an unpromised increase in the gold supply gives any respite from financial stringency, can the republican party claim credit? The question is not whether the laboring man is able to exist under present conditions, but whether he is enjoying his share of the blessings of the country and the protection of the gov-ernment. Compare the laboring man with the trust magnate, and see which fares the best at the hands of the refares the best at the hands of the republican party. Inquire also whether the laboring man's income has increased as rapidly as his living expenses.

"But even if every laboring man was prosperous, and even if that prosperity could be traced to republican legislation, still the laboring man is a citizen, and must look at political questions from the citizen's standpoint. He cannot afford to barter away future security; he cannot afford to sleep while his industrial independence is being destroyed. Neither can he be enticed into an imperialistic trap. no matter how well the trap may be baited with food. he haited with food. "During the last campaign laboring men were threatened with idleness by em-ployers who desired to coerce them into

the support of the republican ticket.

Many of them were told not to return to
work unless the republicans were successful at the polls. After the election some of these employers closed down their shops and others reduced wages. If advances have been made in any branch of industry since 1896 remember that some advance was necessary to compensate for the reductions which occurred after the At this point Mr. Bryan louched

upon the coercive methods employed by republicans in 1896, showing also the oppressive tendencies of all monopolies. He mentioned also the discriminations of railroads in favor of

Dangers of Militarism. "Is your son safe when a large military establishment is being built up to protect syndicates organized to develop distant lands? When Mr. McKinley was inaugurated there were only 25,000 soldiers in the regular army. In December, 1898, the president recommended that the standing army be increased to 100,000 men. A republican house of representatives, prompt to do his bidding, passed a bill—and this was done after the treaty of peace was signed and before hostilities broke out in Manila. Why did we need such an army? Possibly the prospectus issued by the Philippine Lumber & Development company will explain. The company has an office in the Merchants' Loan & Trust building, 135 Adams street, Chicago. The prospectus says: 'Negotiations are pending for timber rights, and some valuable timber rights have already been secured, and negotiations for others are rapidly approaching completion. No 'Is your son safe when a large military are rapidly approaching completion. other company can compete with this one in getting a first foothold in the islands, and for several years at least this com-pany will be ahead of all competitors. It also quotes from an article in the American Lumberman in which appears the following: Unlike most tropical the following: 'Unlike most tropical countries, the labor problem is easily solved by the Chinese labor, which is plentiful and fairly good.' The capitalist may see an advantage in militarism and imperialism, but where is the laboring man's share? He will furnish sons for the army and will belong to the for the army and will help to pay the expenses of war, but he has no part on the profits. As some one has expressed it, his lot is to 'Die for the dividends o "Is your son safe when the doctrine of

equality before the law is repudiated, and when the arguments which have ever been used in support of kingcraft are called in to justify taxation without representation, and government without the consent of the governed? Many have given their support governed? Many have given their support to an imperialistic policy without fully realizing what imperialism means. Mr. Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, in his report made to the organiza-tion last December, warns the laboring Labor, in his report made to the organiza-tion last December, warns the laboring man to beware of the dangers of imperial-ism and says: 'But beneath it all there is the purpose of those who have lost faith in the principles of our republic, those who have no confidence in or reliance upon the honor, honesty and stability of our people and our form of government, and who aim to erect a throne of despotism upon the tomb of freedom, whose initiatory step is a large standing army, and who, with militarism rampant, hope to crush out the memory of, and the aspiration for, true liberty and freedom for all our people." Appeal to Freemen. "Whether this nation shall be looked upon as a Lafayette, aiding others to obain their freedom and enjoying their grati-

tain their freedom and enjoying their grati-tude, or as a Lord Clive, fastening a hate-ful sovereignty upon a weaker people and receiving hatred in return, is a question which you must help to decide. Let me bor-row a story which has already been ap-plied to the present situation. A man plied to the present situation. A man passed along a street of a great city, un-mit.dful of the merchandise piled on either side: he search side; he sought out a bird store, and pur-chasing a number of birds opened their cages and allowed them to fly away. When cages and allowed the sasted his money he asked why he thus wasted his money he replied: 'I was once a captive myself, and it gives me joy to be the means of setting any captive free.'
"This nation has been a liberator. It

first secured the freedom of its own peo-ple, and from that day on has furnished the example which has lead to the overnrow of monachical rule in many nations. Let it not falter now. It is probable that the \$20,000,000 paid to Spain can be secured om the Filipinos, but even if it cannot t is better to consider that sum as a con-tribution to be spread on the doctrine of self-government than to regard it as part payment upon the purchase price of people or their lands. Citizens, countrymen, you stand by the side of the cage; you cannot wold responsibility; will you open the door

TOBACCO GROWS IN TENTS.

Attempts Are Being Made to Grow Hawana and Sumatra Leaf in Connecticut.

An experiment in growing Havana seed and Sumatra tobacco in Connecticut soil, under a tent, is being conducted by Prof. E. H. Jenkins, of the state agricultural station of New Maven, and Marcus A. Floyd, tobacco expert of the United States department of agriculture, says a recent report. The covering is made of cheese cloth, is nine feet high and contains 3,100 feet of cloth. Prof, Jenkins told a Sun reporter that the covering Capt. Grant Todd, of this city, was offered many advantages, retaining the moisture in the ground longer than where it was exposed, securing a temperature of from five to ten degrees hotter, and protecting the plants from heavy rainstorms or hail. Excessively heavy hail may penetrate through the cloth, but the fall will be sufficiently broken to prevent the plants from being broken. Mr. Floyd, in speaking of the experiments, said: "The Sumatra is progressing finely. The leaves are smaller, of a brighter green and finer shade, and are silkier

than that raised in the open. We are "When, however, the farmer attempts gathering the crop by leaves, picking them as they become fully matured and leaving the stalk. This produces a much better result than to dry them on

TO NEGOTIATE FOR PEACE.

Prince Ching, Through Minister Wu, Expresses China's Desire to Treat for Peace.

NO IMMEDIATE RESPONSE PROBABLE

The President Must be Consulted and the Sufficiency of Prince Chings and Li Hung Chang's Credentials, with Other Considerations, Will Cause Delay.

Washington, Sept. 18 .- The desire of China to actually begin the negotiations for peace was evidenced in a dispatch from Prince Ching, delivered by Minister Wu, to the state department. The dispatch was dated at Pekin, September 8, and in it Prince Ching states he has been clothed with full authority, along with Li Hung Chang, to negotiate for peace. He expressed a desire to proceed in the matter, and asks Minister Wu to submit a request to the secretary of

No Immediate Response.

It is probable that no immediate response to the request for instructions to Minister Conger can be given, as Prince Ching's request will have to be laid before the president and sufficient time given to consider the question of his credentials, as well as the desirable ple that are compelled to associate with them.—Brooklyn Life. the desirability of proceeding at once. Moreover, it is likely that Minister Conger's judgment as to when the negotiations should open will govern to a considerable extent. Whether Prince Ching's request has been made to other powers as well as to the United States is not known here, but in view of the desire to have Mr. Conger proceed at once, it is probable that the Chinese officials are ready to negotiate with the powers individual- Feb. 10, 1900. ly or with them as a whole, through the medium of a commission.

Names Suggested. Among the names being mentioned, unofficially, as available in case a commission is determined upon to carry forward the negotiations, are Presi dent Schureman of Cornell university; Capt. Barrett, late minister to Siam, and Dr. Hill, the present first assistant secretary of state.

Regarded as Highly Important. Is a Constitutional Cure. Price, 75c. Gen. Chaffee's telegram, speaking ed as highly important, in view of the disclosure of the purpose o disclosure of the purpose of the Russian government to reconstruct the railroad from Taku to Tien Tsin, and

lieved, the expectation of the Russian government, that at least some Russian force will be maintained at Pekin through the winter. Through Admiral Remey the state department has been advised of the arrival of Special Commissioner

thence to Pekin, showing, it is be-

GEN. CHAFFEE'S DISPATCHES. Two Cablegrams From Gen. Chaf-

Rockhill at Taku from Shanghai.

fee to the War Department. Washington, Sept. 18 .- The war decablegrams from Gen. Chaffee: "Taku (no date)-Adjutant General, Washington, Sept. 13.—Russian commander assures me he has ordered repair material from Port Arthur, Vladivostock and United States, and houses to show our protection. Good- I am not bloated so badly. I was very CHAFFEE." in a week or so.

now telegraphs, 7th, at request Li much swollen through the abdomen Hung Chang, latter leaves Shanghai | before I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegement that the date, September 13, re- used three bottles of it and am on the fers to the time the message left Pe- fourth."-MRS. CHAS. E. JOHNSON, BOX kin. The railroad mentioned is the 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Dec. 13, 1897. line between Tien Tsin and Pekin. The second dispatch is as follows: Second Dispatch.

tion Tien Tsin to Taku, 30 miles south ward, two companies Fourteenth infantry participating. Returned Tien Tsin, slight opposition. Town destroyed by British troops; no casual-"CHAFFEE."

DAMAGING TESTIMONY. Jim Howard the Man Seen to Run

From the State House Grounds After the Shooting. Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 18 .- Bowman Gaines, the most important witness for the prosecution in the Jim Howard trial, testified that Howard is the

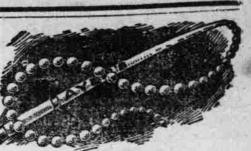
mediately after the shooting of Geo-Bowman Gaines was severely crossexamined by Col. Owens, but the witness insisted that Howard was the man he saw running out through the

rear grounds of the state house.

Rendered Blind by a Blow. Lead, S. D., Sept. 18 .- While working in the Hidden Fortune mine, accidentally struck in the back of the neck by a mining hammer. The blow shattered the nerves in such a WILLIAMS MFG.. CO., Props., CLEVELAND, OHIO the neck by a mining hammer. The way that total blindness has come to the man. Todd was captain of troop in the Jameson raid in South Africa, and when captured by the Boers he, with others, was banished from the country. He is totally blind now, and it is feared that his afflic-

"Man With the Iron Mask" Dead. New York, Sept. 18.-The Bellevue Oliver Colt was his name. He was related to the family of gunmakers of that name and was born in Connecticut.

Haymarket Riot Recalled. Chicago, Sept. 18.-Police Lieut. Edward J. Steele, died suddenly. Lieut. Steele was the man who led the police up Desplaines street to the scene of the Haymarket riot.



That lazy liver of yours needs a whip. Ayer's Pills will stir it without stinging.

All druggists. 25 cents a box. J. C. AYER COMPANY,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Ayer's Pills Ayer's Ague Cure

Ayer's Hair Vigor Ayen's Cherry Pectoral Ayer's Comato

LOW-RATE EXCURSIONS,

Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route, To points in the West, South west and Southeast, at half-rates (plus \$2.00) for the round trip. Tickets on sale Tuesdays, September 4th and 18th, October 2d and 16th, Novem-ber 6th and 20th, and December 4th and 18th, 1900. For full information, land folders, etc., address any agent of above lines, or H. C. Townsend, G. P. & T. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

A new pupil in a Brooklyn school was asked his name. "Jules," answered the little fellow. "You should say Julius not Jules." suggested the teacher. "Now," she conger to begin the negotiations at said, addressing another small boy, "what is your name?" "Billious," was the prompt

> The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in atasteless form. No cure-no pay. Price,50c.

We cured 16 cases of chills with 12 bot-tles of Yucatan Chill Tonic (improved). B. McElrath, L. J. Story and H. B. Miller, Harris Grove, Ky.

His Purpose. No man proposes to remain single. When he proposes he expects to get mar-ried.—Philadelphia Record.

Look Before You Speak. Before a man speaks disrespectfully of

turn-up noses he ought to notice whether the girl with whom he is conversing has one.—
Somerville Journal. Dyspepsia is the bane of the human system. Protect yourself against its ravages by the use of Beeman's Pepsin Gum.

Some people spend so much of their time in trying to be amiable that they haven't time to earn a living. Chicago Daily News. Hall's Catarrh Cure

SUFFERING AND RELIEF

Three Letters from Mrs. Johnson Showing that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Oures the Ills of Women Wrote for I'rs. Pinkham's Advice

November, 1897 "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM :- I am a great sufferer, have much trouble through the lower part of my bowels, and I am writing to you for advice. Menses are irregular and scanty, am troubled with leucorrhœa, and I ache so through my back and down through my loins. I have spells of bloating very badly, partment has received the following sometimes will be very large and other times very much reduced."-MRS.CHAS. E. Johnson, Box 33, Rumford Center, Maine, Nov. 20, 1897.

Improvement Reported December,

1897 "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:-I wish to that he feels assured railway will be tell you that I am improving in health. repaired in two months. Need 59 I am ever so much better than when I storm flags, and 5,000 more small wrote before. The trouble through flags; latter required for Chinese the lower part of bowels is better and table Compound. I still have a feel-It is thought at the war depart- ing of fulness across my chest. I have

Enjoying Good Health June, 1899 "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM :- Since a year ago I have been taking your medicine, "Taku (no date-Adjutant General, and am now strong and enjoying good Washington, Pekin, Sept. 14.—Expedi- health. I have not been so well for three years, and feel very thankful to you for what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I would advise all who suffer with female troubles to try your medicine."ties. Filed cable office 6:20 p. m., 15th. Mrs. Chas. E. Johnson, Box 33, Rum-



OPIUM WHISKY and other drug babits cured in 30 days. Sana-torium treatment. Book and particulars FREE. B. M. WOGLLEY, M. S., Atlanto, Ga.

hospital patient known as "the man with the iron mask" is dead. Thomas mand. Write U. S. Co., 2018. Western Av., Chicago. Use Certain Chill Cure. Price, 50c. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

please state that you saw the Advertise-ment in this paper. A. N. K.-B 1831 Bass Cough Syrup. Tastos Good. Use in time. Bold by druggists.

ONSUMPTION